

## CONFLAGRATION AT HANKOW STARTED BY RIOTING REBELS

Attempt At Revolution Is Quelled By Government Troops

## LOOTING STOPPED

Flames Started Back Of Japanese Concession; Foreign Woman Shot

Telegrams to local Chinese business men, last night, confirmed the news that there has been a serious fire accompanied by rioting and looting in Hankow. The outbreak was led by the railway guards, who mutinied and started trouble outside the Settlements, back of the Japanese concession.

They are said to have attacked both the native city and Wuchang.

The fire which resulted from the outbreak appears to have spread to a most alarming extent and one reliable estimate which has reached here places the damage at Tls. 1,200,000. From the Chinese houses where it started, the conflagration reached to the Friedrichstrasse, bordering the German Concession.

It is understood that several blocks of this were burnt out. The Robert Dollar and Diederichsen lumber yards were saved and other firms, including the Foster-McClellan Co., having branches in Hankow have received wires that their godowns are safe.

General Sun Tao-jen, a former Tutor of Fukien, has been appointed by the Government to lead 10,000 Northern troops into Hunan, where the conditions are panicky. He has already arrived at Hankow and his army is stationed four miles outside the city.

## Shoot People Indiscriminately

Reuter's Agency War Service

Hankow, July 31.—An attempt was made last night to create a revolution. The trouble commenced at 9 o'clock, behind the Japanese Concession. Native houses were set on fire and shortly the road bordering the Concessions, as far as the Russian Concession, was all ablaze.

Innocent Chinese were shot at indiscriminately and many were killed. Looting also took place.

The police and volunteers of the Concessions prevented the entry of Chinese. One foreign woman, in a bar at the back of the German Concession, was shot through the neck by a sniper in a house opposite.

On the arrival of Government troops, the trouble subsided and at 2 o'clock this morning all was quiet. The Government troops remained patrolling the roads.

## Rioters Wore Arm-Bands

Orientalische Lloyd

Hankow, July 30.—A serious revolutionary outbreak occurred in Hankow tonight. Hundreds of rebels, wearing white arm-bands, were ravaging the Chinese quarters behind the German Concession, shooting and setting houses afire. The Government troops were nowhere to be seen. Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow City are, so far, quiet.

## ALL INDIA'S DEMANDS FOR SUPPLIES FILLED

Mesopotamia Force Receives All Medical Stores Requisitioned For

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—Mr. H. W. Forster, of the War Office, states that, for several months, all demands from India for supplies have been fulfilled and large quantities have been and are being despatched from reserves in the Mediterranean. All demands for medical stores for Mesopotamia have been fulfilled. The War Office has now taken over the supply of the latter and will promptly meet any further demands.

## Ambassador Gerard Strove To Secure Postponement Of Capt. Fryatt's Courtmartial

'Pirates' Terror' Sentenced in Morning, Shot Same Evening; Intense Indignation of Neutrals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 30.—Captain Fryatt, of the Great Eastern's s.s. Brussels, was tried by court-martial at Bruges for attempting to ram U-33 on March 23. The charge is said to be founded on an inscription regarding the sinking of a submarine on a gold watch alleged to have been found on the Captain, but, up to the present, no details of the trial have been received.

Prior to the trial, Viscount Grey telegraphed to the American Ambassador at Berlin, asking him to secure proper defence for Captain Fryatt, adding that the British Government considered his action perfectly legitimate, as it was essentially defensive and on the same footing as the use of its armament for defensive purposes by an armed vessel to resist capture, which both America and Great Britain hold is an undoubted right.

Protest to America

Viscount Grey yesterday drew the attention of the American Ambassador to Reuter's message from Amsterdam giving the German official account of the execution of Captain Fryatt. He says that it is difficult to believe that a master of a merchantman has been deliberately shot in cold blood for an action which was the only chance of saving his ship with all on board after German submarines adopted the practice of sinking merchantmen without warning, regardless of the loss of lives.

If the German Government has perpetrated such a crime against British prisoners, it constitutes a very serious condition of affairs. Viscount Grey therefore requested the American Ambassador to make urgent inquiry in Berlin, with a view to securing a full and undoubted account of the facts.

Mr. Gerard's Efforts

Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, has replied to Viscount Grey, enclosing a paraphrase of a telegram from Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, which says that he wrote to the German Foreign Office, on the 20th and 22nd, regarding Captain Fryatt and requesting an opportunity to engage counsel for him. Mr. Gerard received a verbal reply, on the 26th, stating that Captain Fryatt's trial had been fixed to take place at Bruges, on the 27th and the Foreign Office had requested a postponement, if possible.

A written reply, on the 27th, stated that a postponement of the trial was impossible, as the German submarine witnesses could not be further detained. The German authorities appointed a major to defend Captain Fryatt.

Lord Newton, who is in charge of the Prisoners Department, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said that the master of a merchantman is entitled to do everything possible to

protect himself and his crew and passengers. The Germans themselves have admitted that, when a merchantman resisted capture, but was finally taken, the officers and crew ought to be treated as prisoners of war.

Retaliation Possible

It must be remembered that, when the incident occurred, in March, 1915, not 1916 as stated, the Germans were sinking even neutral vessels without warning. It would be rash to suppose that Great Britain in no circumstances would retaliate.

"The Cabinet," he said, "is devoting serious attention to the affair. It is impossible to confine oneself to fruitless expostulation. This may be only the prelude to even more savage German warfare. In itself it is evidence of the desperate situation in which Germany is placed."

In all parts of the world, horror is expressed at the execution of Captain Fryatt. The Dutch press is especially severe in its denunciation of "this cowardly, wicked and hateful revenge." A crowd at Rotterdam, on Saturday, smashed the windows of the German Consulate.

'Surpasses Cavell Case'

The newspapers express the utmost horror and indignation at the execution of Captain Fryatt, saying that it surpasses the crime of executing Miss Cavell, because it is in defiance of German sea law itself. The manager of the Great Eastern Railway says that Captain Fryatt's only offence was that of escaping a submarine, three or four months ago.

Captain Fryatt leaves a widow and seven children at Dovercourt, where he was nicknamed the "Pirates' Terror," because of the skill with which he eluded submarines. The Germans' hatred him, because he mocked their submarines.

Neutrals' Indignation

New York, July 30.—The newspapers condemn Captain Fryatt's execution unreservedly. The New York Herald contrasts the deed with Great Britain's treatment of the crews of German submarines and Zeppelins. The New York Globe says that no pro-German in the United States can now fail to understand why the world fears German success.

Amsterdam, July 29.—The murder of Captain Fryatt has caused intense indignation in Holland, where it is compared to the execution of Miss Cavell. The Telegraaf says it is a burning shame, calling for vengeance.

The Telegraaf states that sentence on Captain Fryatt was pronounced on Thursday morning and he was executed in the evening, on an isolated plot of ground near the harbor. An alderman of Bruges witnessed the execution.

Paris, July 30.—The newspapers describe the execution of Captain Fryatt as murder.

## SOLUTION OF MEXICAN DIFFERENCES REACHED

Joint Commission To Finally Settle Affairs Is Considered Probable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 28.—The Mexican Ambassador indicates that a satisfactory solution of the differences between Mexico and the United States has been reached. It is believed that President Carranza has agreed to a joint commission.

## TURKEY LOSES CHANCE OF RUMANIAN SUPPLIES

All Conversations on Question Of Arranging for Exchange Are Broken Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, July 29.—All conversations between Turkey and Rumania regarding an exchange of supplies have been broken off.

## BRITISH OWNERS REGAIN POSSESSION OF APPAM

Federal Court Holds Germans Violated Neutrality Of United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Norfolk, Va., July 29.—The Federal Court has ordered the restoration of the s.s. Appam to its British owners. The Court decided that a prize cannot be brought into neutral waters unconvoyed and that the manner in which the Appam was brought in was a violation of United States neutrality.

## The Weather

Cloudy and gloomy weather, with variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.3 and the minimum 70.5. The figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81. and 74.4.

## GUNS ARE BATTERING AT CANTON'S SUBURBS; FIGHT IS CONTINUOUS

Shameen Hears Rifle-Firing; Refugees Pouring Into Hongkong for Safety

TUCHUNS FORM ALLIANCE

Combine to Oppose Influence Of Kuomintang in Effort To Pack Offices

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, July 31.—Fighting is occurring in the proximity of Canton city. Rifle firing is distinctly audible on Shameen. A record number of refugees are arriving here.

The last steamer to arrive this afternoon from Canton brought down over 3,000 refugees. They report continuous firing and cannonading at Shekwaotung, Wongsha and other places round Canton.

Peking, July 29.—Chinese reports state that, owing to the recent strong opposition raised by the Kuomintang to the appointment of high provincial officials who do not belong to that party, the Tsuchuns of seven provinces have formed an offensive and defensive alliance, for the purpose of meeting such opposition. At present, the Kuomintang are gaining control of Kwangtung and Hunan and are trying to extend their influence to Kiangsi, Anhui and Hupeh.

Reports from Changsha indicate that the situation in Hunan has improved. Lung Chang, a member of the Kuomintang, who recently took over the office of Civil Governor of the province, without the knowledge of the Central Government, has handed over his office to the acting Tsuchun, Liu Jen-hsi.

The Chungking correspondent of the Peking Gazette states that an ammunition store near the Old Yamen, where the troops of General Chow Chun used to be billeted, has been burned down. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is suspected that the troops of Chow Chun's troops, numbering 300, may have been responsible.

An important incident in connection with the fire is that the ammunition of the two British gun-boats at Chungking, which was placed in the care of the Chinese officials when the gun-boats were dismantled on the outbreak of the war, was also destroyed.

## Appointment For C. C. Wu

The China Times says that Wu Chao-chu, it is reported, will be appointed a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sun Pei or Hsiao Hsin-jung will be appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

## N. ZEALAND COMPULSION

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Wellington (N.Z.), July 28.—The Compulsion Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSED

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Aug. 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 3

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 4

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ..... Aug. 4

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 13

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 13

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesian Aug. 5

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 6

Per M.M. s.s. Athes ..... Aug. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mails of June 25 are expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. on Friday, August 4. Will leave Hongkong at 6 p.m. today, per M.M. s.s. Athes. The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of June 29 is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on August 4.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 12, and here on August 16. Left Colombo on July 23, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mails of July 23 are due at Hongkong on August 24, and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 23 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The French mails of August 6 are due at Hongkong on September 7, and here on September 11. Expected to leave Marseilles on August 6, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecal.

## Germans Lose Last Fortress In Longueval; Fierce Rushes Against Delville Repulsed

British Progress Everywhere Despite Violent Opposition; Successful Raids on Flanders Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 30.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: "We have captured the last enemy stronghold in Longueval. A number of prisoners were taken at the capture of Longueval."

Hand-to-hand fighting continued in the vicinity of Pozieres, throughout the day. There was considerable artillery activity elsewhere.

An aerial patrol destroyed two hostile aeroplanes in the neighborhood of Bapaume, yesterday. General Haig reported yesterday afternoon: "Two desperate efforts to recapture Delville Wood were repulsed. The struggle north and north-east of Pozieres and in the neighborhood of High Wood continues without intermission. Progress was made at all three places. Our advance was made despite violent opposition."

There is abundant evidence that the losses inflicted on the enemy are extremely severe, especially at Delville Wood, where two or three regiments have apparently been annihilated.

Minor Local Actions

General Haig reported yesterday evening: "Except for minor local actions and heavy reciprocal cannonades, nothing important occurred on the Somme front today. There was the usual trench warfare activity elsewhere on the British front."

Three German aeroplanes and a kite-balloon were destroyed yesterday. General Haig reported this afternoon: "We made successful raids south of Ypres and in the Loos salient. German raids near Hohenzollern Redoubt were unsuccessful."

Last night, heavily bombarded the enemy's positions in the areas between the Ancre and the Somme. We exploded an enemy munition-depot near Courcellette.

The Canadians raided the enemy's trenches at two places south of Ypres and the Munster Fusiliers raided the Loos salient. The enemy's

casualties were severe in both cases.

The Germans made two raids near Hohenzollern. One failed to get beyond our wire, while the other entered our front trench, but was immediately driven out.

General Advance

General Haig reported this evening: "Co-operating with the French, an advance was made this morning on the front from east of Delville Wood to the Somme. Progress was made east of Waterlot Farm, Trones Wood and Maltzorn Farm."

The enemy were in considerable strength and must have suffered heavily in the violent fighting. We have taken 250 prisoners. The French on our right also advanced their line.

There was no infantry fighting in the Pozieres area, where the day was spent consolidating the ground gained last week.

Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday and several others damaged and forced to land. Nothing important occurred between the Ancre and the sea.

The Times correspondent at British headquarters states that the British have captured a wind-mill north-east of Pozieres and close to Hill 160, the highest point on Thiepval Plateau.

'Worst Place on Earth'

Mr. Philip Gibbs says that Delville has been nicknamed by the troops "Devil's Wood." An officer said to him: "I wish to goodness I could wipe the place off the map and cleanse the ground of the filthy wreckage of trees which has been a death-trap to so many good fellows. The look of the small wood crowded with corpses makes it easily the worst place on earth."

When the British infantry advanced on Thursday, they had to stumble over corpses and logs and across a sunken road, which the South Africans and afterwards the Scots, converted into a trench, which they nicknamed Princess (Continued on Page 2)

## Munitions Warehouse In New York Bay Is Wrecked Thro' Fire

Dynamite and Shrapnel Exploded; Seventy-Five People Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 30.—A fire which started in a munitions warehouse on a small island in New York Bay spread to a lighter loaded with shrapnel bullets, exploded some shells and fired some dynamite in some trucks on the wharves.

The whole country for miles round was shaken by the explosion. The island is a mass of wreckage. 75 persons have been taken to hospital.

## APPEAL TO NEUTRALS AGAINST FORCED LABOR

Germany Ignores All Protests At Deportation Of 25,000 Northern Frenchmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 28.—An official communique states: "As all protests to Germany against the deportation of 25,000 inhabitants of northern France for forced labor, contrary to The Hague Conventions, are without result, France now appeals to the sense of humanity of neutrals, whose representatives hitherto have been excluded from the occupied territories and their inhabitants thus deprived even of the protection enjoyed by prisoners of war."

## FISHING BOATS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—Eight English fishing drifters have been sunk by a German submarine. The crews have been saved.

## RUSSIANS CAPTURE 72,600 OF ENEMY; BRODY IS RETAKEN

Austro-German Lines Are Reported Broken At Two Places

## VICTORY AT LUTSK

Whole Front Gives Way There; Cavalry Is In Pursuit

## RETIRING FURTHER

'Retreat Everywhere,' Says One Despatch; Petrograd Is Celebrating

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 30.—The enemy have been vanquished along the whole line of the Rivers Slonivka and Boldurovka. The Russians have occupied Brody.

The Russians have also broken the entire enemy front westward of Lutsk. The enemy have been routed, 9,000 men, including two generals and 46 guns have been captured.

Altogether the captures totalled 400 officers, 20,000 men and 55 guns. The enemy have been driven back on the whole front from the Kovel Railway to Brody.

General Letchitsky has gained an important victory south of the Dniester.

An official communique confirms the victories at Brody and on the Lutsk sector and says: "Our cavalry are pursuing the fleeing and disordered enemy west of Lutsk. We have made a great haul of prisoners and booty at Brody, but the number has not yet been fixed."

"Prior to our occupation, there were numerous fires and explosions in the town, where the enemy were hastily destroying material, while a ceaseless procession of trains was observed, removing the enemy's columns."

## Austrians Face Catastrophe

General Sakharoff's troops are strenuously forcing the crossings of the River Boldurovka, which are being obstinately defended by the Germans, in order to guard the roads to Lemberg, besides protecting Brody from being outflanked from the north-west. The line Brody-Lemberg is the main base of the Austrian defence on the eastern front and the loss of the latter town for a second time would mean a catastrophe.

Brody was captured without an artillery preparation and was solely the result to the irresistible dash of our infantry, whose attack was so unexpected that the Austro-Germans were unable to evacuate their enormous supplies, which were partly destroyed and partly abandoned. Brody was the junction of General von Linsingen's and General Ermolli's armies and the headquarters of the Austrian General Staff. The ground from Brody towards Lemberg is very hilly and is powerfully defended.

An Impetuous Coup

An official communique confirms Reuter's wire and adds that General Letchitsky's victory south of the Dniester was the result of an impetuous coup. He is driving the enemy in the direction of Stanislawoff and taking prisoners.

The communique continues: "On the Caucasian front, we are continuing our advances in the directions of Sivas and Kharpout, taking prisoners."

Another official communique says that the following is an incomplete estimate of the captures made by the Russians:

General Brussloff, on the 28th and 29th, captured 22,000 Austrians and Germans and 114 guns, including 29 of heavy caliber. Of these, 21 heavy guns and 35 machine-guns were taken by General Letchitsky. 13,569 prisoners were taken by General Sakharoff in the three days fighting for Brody. Altogether, General Sakharoff took 29,152 prisoners, 49 guns, including 17 of heavy caliber, 100 machine-guns and a huge quantity of material between

## Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground, this evening, beginning at 9 o'clock:

- 1.—March "The Kentucky Patrol" Kapa
  - 2.—Overture "Juanita" ..... Williams
  - 3.—Waltz "Les Patineurs" Waldteufel
  - 4.—Selection "Il Corsaro" ..... Verdi
  - 5.—Two Step "Fluffy Ruffles" Zulueta
  - 6.—"Serenata" ..... Braga
  - 7.—Waltz "Waves of the Danube" Ivanovici
  - 8.—Selection "Our Miss Gibbs" Monckton
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.



July 16 and 28. These figures are exclusive of the 1,600 officers captured.

#### Victorious Progress Continues

The victorious progress of the Russians continued on Saturday in the regions of the Stokhod and Kovel and also, south of the Dniester, in the direction of Stanislaw. The enemy are retiring everywhere.

The Russians continue their successes in the Stokhod region. They took a thousand prisoners on Saturday.

They are also advancing south of the Rozischy-Kovel railway, after breaking the enemy's front. Here they captured another 417 Germans.

The Russian successes west of Lutsk have improved their line. Indeed, from the Vladimir-Volynsk main road to Tarnopol, their line is ideal, cannot be threatened and is favorable to the development of their offensive. The latest break through in the region of Lutsk threatens Kovel not only from the Stokhod side, but also from the south.

There are great rejoicing in Petrograd over these successes.

#### Advance on Kovel

London, July 30.—The Russians are consolidating the positions they have captured on the left bank of the Stokhod and are advancing towards Kovel, at Brody and south of the Dniester.

The Turks assume an unsuccessful offensive west of Gumishkan. The Russians again expelled the Turks from organized positions in the directions of Silvas and Kharput.

A dozen German aeroplanes dropped 40 bombs on Dvinsk. Russian aviators drove them off. One German machine was brought down. The Russians raided Yotovka station and also brought down a German machine east of Baranovitchi.

#### War's Tide Changes, But Long Fight Yet

#### Tsar's War Minister Declares Much To Be Done Before German Technique Broken

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, July 28.—The Russian Minister of War, interviewed by a representative of the Russkoe Slovo, said that the tide of war turned with the exhaustion of men proceeding alongside the exhaustion of products and with the German initiative in the fighting transferred to the Allies, the spirit of whose troops is very high, but it will be a prolonged struggle before the German technique is finally broken.

#### Remodeled Serb Army Secures First Success

#### Drives Bulgars From Ridge In Greek Territory, Holds It Against Artillery

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Salonica, July 28.—The Serbian army has been recently leaving for the front. When it arrived at the rail-head, infantry were sent to occupy a ridge inside the Greek frontier, north of Vodena.

They found the Bulgarians in occupation and immediately attacked and drove them out. The Bulgarians are now shelling the ridge.

#### Wittenberg Doctors Given Gold Medals

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 29.—The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has conferred gold medals on Major Priestley, Captain Vidal and Captain Lander, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, for saving life at Wittenberg Camp, in Germany.

#### SGT.-MAJ. BRADISH DEAD LT. SCUDAMORE WRITES

#### Scudamore and Orr, Other Old Members of S.M.P., Are Both Wounded

A letter that has just been received from Lieutenant Scudamore, formerly of the Municipal Police, gives some vivid details of the recent fighting in France and brings news of the death in action of Sergeant Major Bradish, also a former member of the S. M. P. Lieutenant Scudamore was wounded at about the same time.

One paragraph in the letter gives an indication of the deadly fighting that is in progress. Lieut. Scudamore says that his battalion went into action with 23 officers. Of these seven were killed, fifteen wounded and the one remaining has not been heard from.

In referring to Sgt. Major Bradish he says that they had all hoped that he was only wounded. But two officers of the 10th Yorks—Bradish's regiment—told him for certain that the sergeant major was killed in action on July 1.

Lieutenant Scudamore said that the fight began at 7.30 in the morning. They went out of the trenches and things were very lively for them until they had carried the first line of the German trenches and penetrated 1,000 yards beyond. There he was brought down by a machine-gun bullet which passed through the flesh of his left arm. The letter was written from a hospital in England where he had just arrived.

Lieutenant Scudamore says that Sergeant Orr, also a former member of the local police, was wounded but he fails to state how severely.

Bradish's death will cause additional regret through the fact that it was only quite recently that it was definitely established that he was well. Early in the war, Bradish was three or four times reported killed, but each time his friends were relieved by contradictions.

At last he was wounded, but made a full recovery and went back to the firing line, where he has now met his end. Bradish was one of the Settlement's most prominent athletes.

#### Shipping Bulletins

We learn locally that two cargo boats ordered from the Mitsui Bishi Ship-building Yard, Nagasaki, by the South Manchuria Railway Co. to be used as colliers between Dalny and South China, Singapore and other parts are nearing the launching period.

The through traffic on the Siberian Railway from Vladivostok, Japan and the South is so large that one train a week is not enough to meet the demand; no passengers can be booked from Tientsin except for some time in advance. It is stated that at Tientsin, the company had to refuse six would-be travellers last week.

A welcome message comes to hand which states that a steamer service between Vladivostok and American Pacific ports by the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which was once suspended, is to be resumed shortly. The s.s. Angara, ex-Anegawa Maru, which was restored to Russian possession by the Japanese Government will be the first on the run.

The Messageries Maritimes issued a notice yesterday to the effect that the French mail of July 9 is due at Shanghai on August 16, per the company's s.s. Armand Behic. She is one of the company's smaller steamers, but nevertheless a good passenger boat. She was built in 1892, by the Messageries Maritimes works at La Ciotat, and has a gross tonnage of 6,385 tons. She is a steel screw steamer, and has three decks, as well as a spar deck. Her length is 436.6 feet, her breadth 50.1, and her depth 36.5. All her engines were made at La Ciotat works. The Armand Behic paid her last visit to Shanghai two years ago, but on the outbreak of war was commandeered by the French Government. Since then she has been acting as a transport in the Mediterranean.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu did not sail for Hankow last night, her place being taken by the s.s. Hsinfung. The Kiangyu will be overhauled for minor repairs, and it is expected that she will only miss one trip on the regular schedule.

#### Dismiss Perjury Charge

The difficulty that the Mixed Court is often under in getting at the truth of cases was emphasized by a perjury trial that was up yesterday. A suit for Tls. 102,000 had been lost by Dr. Charles Kingman, a Britisher, through testimony given by Tsao Yi-yoo, an accountant. The witness later signed a confession which said that he perjured himself on the stand in this case. Yesterday when he faced the court on a perjury charge preferred by Dr. Kingman, Tsao repudiated his confession and declared that the confession was a frame-up. He was discharged by the court.

Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Nish were on the bench. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted. Records in the suit involving the Tls. 102,000 were handed into court. This was a civil action brought by Dr. Kingman against the Chinese Commercial Development Company and Huang Tien-ling. The claim involved the taking over of an insurance concern by the defendant and plaintiff. Dr. Kingman said that he suffered losses when the defendant organized a company of his own and by that means got the profits from the insurance business.

The suit took 29 hearings and lasted over a year. It finally focused on a question of whether certain words were in an agreement before Dr. Kingman signed it or whether they were put in later. Tsao drafted the agreement and he declared positively in the civil suit that the words were in the agreement when Dr. Kingman signed it. It was largely as a result of this testimony that the court decision went against Dr. Kingman.

In yesterday's trial Dr. Kingman got on the stand and told how Tsao had written him a letter and had come to see him concerning the testimony he had given in the civil case. Tsao finally made out and signed a statement confessing that he had perjured himself when he said the words were in the agreement when Dr. Kingman signed it. The letter was produced in court. It detailed the mental anguish the accountant had gone through because his testimony had carried the civil case against Dr. Kingman. The doctor said that the letter was signed voluntarily and that no reward was promised.

Tsao was put on the stand and told an entirely different story. He said that the signed confession was untrue and that the testimony he had given in the civil case was correct. He declared that the perjury confession was prepared by himself, Dr. Kingman and another and that it was to be used for blackmailing a rich Chinese who had been involved in the civil suit. Tsao said that he was to get a percentage of the money secured in this way as a reward for making the signed confession.

The perjury charge was dismissed.

#### ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

#### Cause of Britain's Ban on Import of Drug; Medicines Only May Go In

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 29.—The object of the prohibition of the import of opium is to check smuggling from the United Kingdom to the East and America. Bona-fide medical preparations containing opium are exempt, but all dealings in the drug itself are forbidden, except under licence. The preparation of opium for smoking is also made an offence.

#### KITCHENER FUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 28.—The Kitchener Fund is now over £150,000 and is already being distributed. Sir Frederick Treves is supervising the equipment of a house in Regent's Park as a home for disabled officers.

#### Germans Lose Last Forts

(Continued from Page 1) Street. Simultaneously, another attack was made from Longueval, with the object of joining the men advancing in the wood.

The history of the fighting for Devil's Wood since the 14th is one of the most wonderful things for sheer, stubborn courage in the whole great battle.

#### Germans Inactive

Paris, July 30.—On the Somme front, the almost complete inactivity of the Germans is noteworthy. It is natural that the French and British will not undertake fresh operations on a large scale until after all the positions they have recently captured are strongly organized and the hostile lines have been wrecked by a thorough artillery preparation, but the fact that the Germans make no endeavor to regain the ground they have lost is significant.

It is likely that the lull is caused by the enormous losses they have sustained on the Picardy front, where their re-inforcements, hurriedly brought into action, have melted like snow, causing great weakening and demoralisation of their forces. After last week's persistent mists and rains,

the atmosphere is clear again and permitted excellent artillery fire by the French and British artillery, yesterday and great aerial activity.

On the Picardy front, the situation of the British and French troops is increasingly favorable and, doubtless, General von Elnem will be unable to obey the Kaiser's order to bend back the British line at any cost. In the region of Verdun, the inactivity of infantry was almost complete in the past few days, till yesterday, when there was a violent but fruitless reaction against the recent progress made by the French.

#### Sounding Intentions

Note should be taken of the German reconnaissances at Chaulnes and St. Marie aux Mines, which evince the endeavor of the Germans to sound the intentions of their adversaries. It is obvious, indeed, that the Franco-British offensive is far from having reached its full development and the Germans are acting prudently, to seek where the new pressure is likely to be effected by the Allies, but the plans of the Franco-British Command remain carefully concealed and, wherever a German menace is felt, the British or French front is immediately well filled with troops and is at once ready for an efficacious counter-attack.

Wounded men confirm the desperation of the fighting for Pozieres. Two hundred machine-guns defended the approaches to the village, all of which were destroyed or captured by the British.

A German company was surrounded in a fort in the middle of the village and held out for twelve hours. When the fort was finally stormed, four of the defenders were found living and the remainder dead, huddled behind their armored shelters.

#### Village Site Disappears

The destruction of the village was so complete that the very stones disappeared and its site could not be distinguished from the surrounding country. Everywhere, there are holes thirty feet deep, emitting a stench testifying to the presence of corpses.

The final assault was carried out with great gallantry by the Australians, who were covered on the west by a London Brigade, who joined them north of the village, near the cemetery.

A battalion of Bavarian troops holding the north edge of the village was decimated by our artillery when

trying to dash across three hundred yards of ground to the cemetery. The survivors were made prisoners.

The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: There was mine-fighting in the Argonne. The French occupied two craters, after a bomb-fight. We progressed, on the right of the Meuse, west of Thiaumont Work.

We repulsed two German attacks in the Vosges, inflicting heavy loss. There were the customary cannonades elsewhere.

#### French Carry Trenches

The communique yesterday afternoon reported the repulse of German attacks on the Somme and Meuse fronts, with heavy enemy losses. French troops carried some trenches near Thiaumont Work.

The communique yesterday evening stated that there was nothing to report apart from a violent cannonade on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Chapelle Sainte Fina.

The communique this afternoon reported: We dispersed an enemy reconnaissance south of Lihons and repulsed an attack made by the enemy on a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury. We continued our bombardment of Fleury, Vaux Wood and Fumil Wood.

Three German aeroplanes were felled in the region of the Somme and a fourth in the Argonne. We bombed the railway-stations in the Noyon district and the railway-stations and military establishments at Muhlheim.

#### Desperate Engagements

The communique this evening reported: There was a series of desperate engagements north of the Somme all day. The French, this morning, attacked on the front between Hill 139, north-east of Hardecourt and the River Somme, captured

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the whole system of enemy trenches for a depth varying from 300 to 500 meters and held all the conquered ground against fierce enemy counter-attacks in the afternoon.

The French attack reached the outskirts of the village of Maurepas, captured a wood north of Hem station, a quarry north of the wood and the end of Monacu Farm. The German counter-attacks were especially fierce at Monacu, where the fighting raged with the utmost fury.

The efforts of the enemy were shattered by our fire. Their losses were very heavy. The French took 200 prisoners.

A German attack, west of Thiaumont, on the right of the Meuse, was repulsed.

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## Admiral Jellicoe's Full Report On Battle Of Jutland Bank

London, July 7.—A special Supplement to the London Gazette, issued yesterday, contains Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch on the Battle of Jutland on May 31 and June 1, with Sir David Beatty's report, on which it is largely based, as an appendix.

It is accompanied by a letter from the Admiralty to Sir John Jellicoe, conveying to him their full approval of the work of the Fleet in the action; and an "appreciation" of the battle issued by the Press Bureau.

### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DESPATCH

Admiralty, July 6, 1916.

The following Despatch has been received from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, reporting the action in the North Sea on May 31, 1916.—

Iron Duke,

June 24, 1916.

Sir,—Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Sea Fleet was brought to action on May 31, 1916, to the westward of the Jutland Bank, off the coast of Denmark.

The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its bases on the previous day, in accordance with instructions issued by me.

In the early afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, the 1st and 2nd Battle-cruiser Squadrons, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Light-cruiser Squadrons and destroyers from the 1st, 10th and 13th Flotillas, supported by the 5th Battle Squadron, were, in accordance with my directions, scouting to the southward of the Battle Fleet, which was accompanied by the 3rd Battle-cruiser Squadron, 1st and 2nd Cruiser Squadrons, 4th Light-cruiser Squadron, 4th, 11th and 12th Flotillas.

The junction of the Battle Fleet with the scouting force after the enemy had been sighted was delayed owing to the southerly course steered by our advanced force. The first hour after commencing their action with the enemy battle-cruisers. This was, of course, unavoidable, as had our battle-cruisers not followed the enemy to the southward the main fleets would never have been in contact.

The Battle-cruiser Fleet gallantly led by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., and admirably supported by the ships of the Fifth Battle Squadron under Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, M.V.O., fought an action under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service.

### THE EARLIER STAGES

#### ADMIRAL BEATTY'S ACCOUNT.

The following extracts from the report of Sir David Beatty give the course of events before the Battle Fleet came upon the scene:—

At 2.20 p.m. reports were received from Galatea (Commodore Edwin S. Alexander Sinclair, M.V.O., A.D.C.), indicating the presence of enemy vessels. The direction of advance was immediately altered to S.E., the course for Horn Reef, so as to place my force between the enemy and his base.

At 2.35 p.m. a considerable amount of smoke was sighted to the eastward. This made it clear that the enemy was to the northward and eastward, and that it would be impossible for him to round to Horn Reef without being brought to action. Course was accordingly altered to the eastward and subsequently to north-eastward, the enemy being sighted at 3.31 p.m. Their force consisted of five battle-cruisers.

After the first report of the enemy the 1st and 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron changed their direction, and, without waiting for orders, spread to the east, thereby forming a screen in advance of the Battle Cruiser Squadrons and 5th Battle Squadron by the time we had hauled up to the course of approach. They engaged enemy light cruisers at long range. In the meantime the 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron had come in at high speed, and was able to take station ahead of the battle cruisers by

the time we turned to E.S.E., the course on which we first engaged the enemy. In this respect the work of the Light Cruiser Squadrons was excellent, and of great value.

### SEAPLANE SCOUTS' GOOD WORK.

From a report from Galatea at 2.25 p.m. it was evident that the enemy force was considerable, and not merely an isolated unit of light cruisers, so at 2.45 p.m. I ordered Engadine (Lieutenant-Commander C. G. Robinson) to send up a seaplane and scout to N.E. This order was carried out very quickly, and by 3.5 p.m. a seaplane, with Flight Lieutenant F. J. Rutland, R.N., as pilot, and Assistant Paymaster G. S. Trewin, R.N., as observer, was well under way; her first reports of the enemy were received in Engadine about 3.30 p.m. Owing to clouds it was necessary to fly very low, and in order to identify four enemy light cruisers the seaplane had to fly at a height of 900 feet within 5,000 yards of them, the light cruisers opening fire on her with every gun that would bear. This in no way interfered with the clarity of their reports, and both Flight Lieutenant Rutland and Assistant Paymaster Trewin are to be congratulated on their achievement, which indicates that seaplanes under such circumstances are of distinct value.

At 3.30 p.m. I increased speed to 25 knots, and formed line of battle, the 2nd Battle Cruiser Squadron forming astern of the 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron, with destroyers of the 13th and 9th Flotillas taking station ahead. I turned to E.S.E., slightly converging on the enemy, who were now at a range of 25,000 yards, and formed the ships on a line of bearing to clear the smoke. The 5th Battle Squadron, who had conformed to our movements, were now bearing N.N.W., 10,000 yards. The visibility at this time was good, the sun behind us and the wind S.E. Being between the enemy and his base, our situation was both tactically and strategically good.

At 3.45 p.m. the action commenced at a range of 15,000 yards, both forces opening fire practically simultaneously. Course was altered to the southward, and subsequently the mean direction was S.S.E., the enemy steering a parallel course distant about 18,000 to 14,500 yards.

At 4.3 p.m. the 5th Battle Squadron came into action and opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards. The enemy's fire now seemed to slacken. The destroyer Landrail (Lieutenant-Commander Francis E. H. G. Hobart), of 9th Flotilla, who was on our port beam, trying to take station ahead, sighted the periscope of a submarine on her port quarter. Though causing considerable inconvenience from smoke, the presence of Lydiard (Commander Malcolm L. Goldsmith) and Landrail undoubtedly preserved the battle-cruisers from closer submarine attack. Nottingham (Captain Charles B. Miller) also reported a submarine on the starboard beam.

### DESTROYERS' GALLANT ATTACK.

Eight destroyers of the 13th Flotilla, Nestor (Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham), Nomad (Lieutenant-Commander Paul Whitfield), Nicator (Lieutenant Jack E. A. Mocatta), Narborough (Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Corlett), Pelican (Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth A. Beattie), Petard (Lieutenant-Commander Evelyn C. O. Thomas), Obdurate (Lieutenant-Commander Cecil H. H. Sams), Nerissa (Lieutenant-Commander Montague C. B. Legge), with Moorsom (Commander John C. Hodgson), and Morris (Lieutenant-Commander Edward S. Graham), of 10th Flotilla, Turbulent (Lieutenant-Commander Dudley Stuart), and Ter-magant (Lieutenant-Commander Cuthbert P. Blake), of the 9th Flotilla, having been ordered to attack the enemy with torpedoes when opportunity offered, moved out at 4.15 p.m., simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the enemy destroyers. The attack was carried out in the most gallant manner, and with great determination. Before arriving at a favorable position to fire torpedoes, they intercepted an enemy force consisting of a light-cruiser and fifteen destroyers. A fierce engagement ensued at close quarters, with the result that the enemy were forced to retire on their battle-cruisers, having lost two destroyers sunk, and having their torpedo attack frustrated. Our destroyers sustained no loss in this engagement, but their attack on the enemy battle-cruisers was rendered less effective, owing to some of the destroyers having dropped astern during the fight. Their position was therefore unfavorable for torpedo attack.

Nestor, Nomad, and Nicator, gallantly led by Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham, of Nestor,

pressed home their attack on the battle-cruisers and fired two torpedoes at them, being subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's secondary armament. Nomad was badly hit, and apparently remained stopped between the lines. Subsequently Nestor and Nicator altered course to the S.E., and in a short time, the opposing battle-cruisers having turned 16 points, found themselves within close range of a number of enemy battleships. Nothing daunted, though under a terrific fire, they stood on, and their position being favorable for torpedo attack fired a torpedo at the second ship of the enemy line at a range of 3,000 yards. Before they could fire their fourth torpedo, Nestor was badly hit and swung to starboard, Nicator altering course inside her to avoid collision, and thereby being prevented from firing the last torpedo. Nicator made good her escape, and subsequently rejoined the 5th Battle Squadron. Nestor remained stopped, but was afloat when last seen. Moorsom also carried out an attack on the enemy's battle fleet.

Petard, Nerissa, Turbulent, and Ter-magant also pressed home their attack on the enemy battle-cruisers, firing torpedoes after the engagement with enemy destroyers. Petard reports that all her torpedoes must have crossed the enemy's line, while Nerissa states that one torpedo appeared to strike the rear ship. These destroyer attacks were indicative of the spirit pervading His Majesty's Navy, and were worthy of its highest traditions. I propose to bring to your notice a recommendation of Commander Bingham and other Officers for some recognition of their conspicuous gallantry.

### FIGHTING IN THE MIST

#### BATTLE-CRUISERS' CONFLICT

From 4.15 to 4.43 p.m. the conflict between the opposing battle-cruisers was of a very fierce and resolute character. The 5th Battle Squadron was engaging the enemy's rear ships, unfortunately at very long range. Our fire began to tell, the accuracy and rapidity of that of the enemy depreciating consider-

ably. At 4.15 p.m. the third enemy ship was seen to be on fire. The visibility to the north-eastward had become considerably reduced, and the outline of the ships very indistinct.

At 4.38 p.m. Southampton (Commodore William E. Goodenough, M.V.O., A.D.C.) reported the enemy's Battle Fleet ahead. The destroyers were recalled, and at 4.42 p.m. the enemy's Battle Fleet was sighted S.E. Course was altered 16 points in succession to starboard, and I proceeded on a northerly course to lead them towards the Battle Fleet. The enemy battle-cruisers altered course shortly afterwards, and the action continued. Southampton, with the 2nd Light-cruiser Squadron, held on to the southward to observe. They closed to within 13,000 yards of the enemy Battle Fleet, and came under a very heavy but ineffective fire. Southampton's reports were most valuable. The 5th Battle Squadron were now closing on an opposite course and engaging the enemy battle-cruisers with all guns. The position of the enemy Battle Fleet was communicated to them, and I ordered them to alter course 16 points. Led by Rear-Admiral Evan-Thomas in Barham (Captain Arthur W. Craig), this squadron supported us brilliantly and effectively.

At 4.57 p.m. the 5th Battle Squadron turned up astern of me and came under the fire of the leading ships of the enemy Battle Fleet. Fearless (Captain (D) Charles D. Roper), with the destroyers of 1st Flotilla, joined the battle-cruisers, and, when speed admitted, took station ahead. Champion (Captain (D) James U. Farie), with 13th Flotilla, took station on the 5th Battle Squadron. At 5 p.m. the 1st and 3rd Light-cruiser Squadrons, which had been following me on the southerly course, took station on my starboard bow; the 2nd Light-cruiser Squadron took station on my port quarter.

### ENEMY SEVERELY PUNISHED.

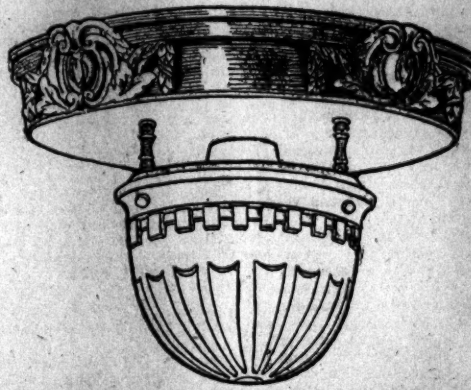
The weather conditions now became unfavorable, our ships being shrouded against a clear horizon to the westward, while the enemy were for the most part obscured by mist.

(Continued on Page 6)

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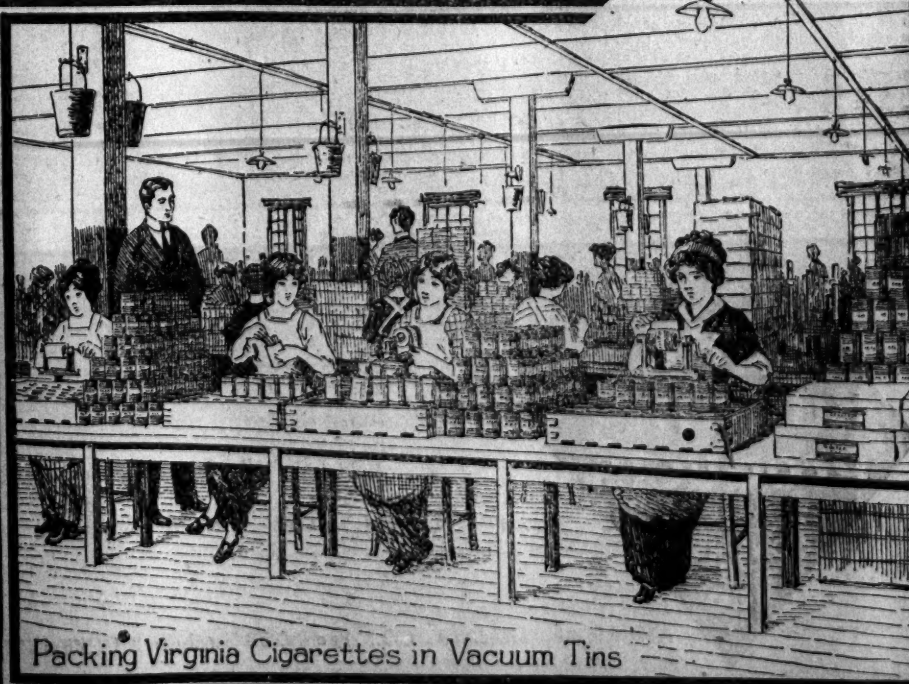
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## Official German Statement On Gains of Belligerents

Both Sides Double European Conquests Of First Year;  
Central Powers Hold 2,658,000 Captives

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 30.—The German Government publishes the following figures about the German conquests at the end of the second year of war:

The Central Powers occupied 421,000 square kilometers, against 182,000 a year ago. The enemy occupied in Europe 22,000 square kilometers, against 11,000 a year ago. The Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey captured 2,658,000 enemy soldiers, against 1,695,000 after the end of the first year. The number of prisoners taken by the Germans alone is made up as follows:

French: 5,247 officers, 348,000 men.

Russians: 9,015 officers, 1,202,000 men.

British: 94 officers, 30,000 men.

The war booty brought to Germany, except everything that has been utilized immediately at the front, consists of:

11,036 cannon, 4,700,000 shells, 3,450 machine-guns and 1,558,000 rifles.

According to the statistics of German wounded soldiers, 90.2% have returned to the front, 1.4% died, the remainder, 8.4%, were unfit for service or released. The military measures, on account of vaccination, were never disturbed by epidemics.

### Campaign in West

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 29.—Western theater. In the Somme district, there was lively artillery fighting. In the Pozieres sector, strong British attacks failed. North of the Somme, attempts to attack were suppressed by the German fire.

There was no infantry activity in the Meuse district. The British bombardment of Comines caused losses among the civilian population. There was some material, but no military damage done.

Near Roelincourt, north of Arras, a hostile aeroplane was shot down by full hits of defensive gunfire.

Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: German aviators several times successfully attacked hostile transport trains with troops and also railway establishments.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The engagements on the front Skrobova-Vygod, which yesterday morning were still going on, have now been decided completely in the favor of the Germans.

Army group of von Linsingen: The Russians extended their attacks yesterday to parts of the Stokhod sector and the front north-west of Sokul, but were repulsed. The Russian losses were heavy.

Minor advances at other places on the Stokhod front equally failed. North-west of Lutsk, the enemy, after several fruitless attacks, succeeded in entering our lines near Trysten, which caused us to give up the lines, held by us up to now, beyond the Stokhod.

### Stop Russian Attack

West of Lutsk, the Russian attack was stopped by our counter-attack. Near Zvinivka east of Gorochov, the enemy were flatly repulsed. A Russian aeroplane was shot down in an air engagement south of Feseta.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: Repeated Russian attacks in the district north-east and south-east of Monasterzyska broke down, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

A hostile aviator, on July 26, fell down in an air engagement over the Dolraa Lake.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 27.—Russian theater. West of Berestecko, a Russian night attack was repulsed. Violent Russian attacks between Radzivilov and the Sty broke down. The Russians were likewise repulsed on both sides of the road to Leczinov. A thousand Russians were made prisoners.

North of Prislup ridge, the Austro-Hungarians began to advance, crossed the Czorny and gained the opposite heights, where they repulsed Russian counter-attacks.

Italian theater.—Near Panveggio, several Italian attacks were repulsed. Vienna, July 28.—Russian theater.—The enemy, in the district north of Brody, continued their attacks during the whole day; late in the afternoon, they were repulsed, not gaining any ground. In the evening, a Russian mass attack succeeded in entering the Austro-Hungarian positions east of the road from Leczinov to Brody. The Austro-Hungarians continued the fighting at the southern edge of Brody.

Austro-Hungarian detachments near Pustomyty, in Volhyna, drove the enemy from their advanced entrenchment. North-east of Svinichy, a local Russian attack was opposed by our counter advance.

### Austrians Pushed Back

About the middle of July, after a pause of four weeks, the Russians

recommended their attacks in Volhyna.

The total result, until today, is that the Austro-Hungarian front section, extending over a length of 80 kilometers, was pushed back not more than 15 kilometers. The enemy gained this ground only by an uninterrupted series of violent attacks and gigantic sacrifices.

Italian theater.—There were minor actions only.

Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes squadrons, on July 27, successfully bombed the railway station and military objects and factories at Ocano, Mola, Bari, Givinzazo and Molinetta, with heavy, light and incendiary bombs. Particularly at Bari, destructive hits and violent conflagrations at the railway buildings, factories and the Government palace were observed. The squadrons returned unharmed.

Vienna, July 29.—Russian theater.—The enemy, yesterday, recommended their attacks on an extended front. South of the Dniester, the Russian wave was stopped before our second line, east of Tlumacz.

North-east and south-east of Monasterzyska, the enemy, day and night, advanced their attacking columns against the positions of the Austro-Hungarians and Germans, but were everywhere repulsed. The foreground is covered with dead and severely wounded Russians. All attempts of the enemy to break through near Svinichy were repulsed.

### Austro-Germans Regain Ground

West of Lutsk, the Germans and Austro-Hungarians regained a considerable part of the ground given up yesterday. Between the Turya and the railway Rovno-Kovel, after the repulse of several attacks, the defending troops, which were still standing beyond the Stokhod, were withdrawn behind the river.

A Russian mass advance, north-west of Sokul, this morning, failed. The enemy's losses were heavy.

Italian theater.—South-west of Panveggio, a night attack was repulsed.

South-eastern theater.—On the lower Voyusa, there was increased fighting activity.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bulgarian headquarters, July 25.—A hostile battalion, with machine-guns, assisted by mountain and howitzer batteries, attacked advanced Bulgarian detachments on the Macedonian front, near Bahova and Shorsko. The Bulgarians, by a counter-attack, took the enemy's trenches.

Several Serbian companies tried to gain the heights north of the village of Pozar, but were thrown into the plain by a counter-attack, undertaken as a measure of prevention. The enemy suffered considerable losses.

### Capture British Warship

Berlin, July 30.—The Admiralty reports: A German auxiliary cruiser, on July 27, at 1 a.m., 15 miles south-east of Arendal, after an engagement, captured the armed British steamer Eskimo and brought her into port.

During the night from July 28 to 29, a German airship squadron bombed in the middle of the east coast of England, the railway establishments of the county of Lincoln, the industrial establishments near Norwich, the naval points at Great Grimsby, Immingham and Paigle-ships, on the Humber. The light-house at the mouth of the Humber was destroyed. The airships were shelled with incendiary bombs, but all returned to their home port.

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 29.—A despatch to the Associated Press from their correspondent at the Riga front says: The Russian efforts to break the German lines at various points on that front have neither affected the front nor, what is perhaps equally important, have they affected the morale of the German troops.

The correspondent bases his report upon personal observations. He says that he mingled with the troops in their trenches and behind the front and endeavored in every way possible to discover some indication of a falling-off in the fighting spirit. He says he was allowed to talk freely with the soldiers.

The men were well clothed and well fed. The soldiers were amused when informed that it was reported abroad their rations were being cut down and that they were often forced to go hungry.

### The Mystery Cruiser

In spite of the British denial of a British warship having dashed into Chesapeake Bay, the statement of officers of the American battleship

Louisiana, that they saw an allied cruiser within the Virginia Capes on Tuesday morning, is corroborated by the Lieutenant-Commander of the American collier Neptune, who said he could not identify the cruiser, but saw her leaving Cape Charles and Cape Henry about three o'clock in the morning.

The public here are realizing more and more that, although the British black list may be formally legal, its *sub rosa* effect is unlimited and that it amounts to intimidation similar to that of common blackmail. Many examples show this.

Tous, a Japanese vessel, which had taken a shipment belonging to a black-listed firm in Brazil, afterwards had to unload the goods again and to proceed without them. A black-listed New York firm attempted to charter a ship belonging to a Swedish company, which, however, refused because the deal would lay them open to British suspicion, thereby causing the firm disadvantages, as port facilities in England would be denied.

A typical example is the complaint of the commercial house of J. C. Kahn, of New York, which applied to the National Bank for letters of credit in gold dollars, in order to pay for goods in North China. The bank refused, stating that, while the firm's credit was unquestioned, the bank was afraid of British retaliation.

The Florida Times-Union, in an editorial, says that if American merchants may lawfully be forbidden to trade with a British subject, then it would certainly be unlawful to sell munitions to Great Britain, as a neutral must observe the same law towards all belligerents.

The Chicago Herald writes: "Since the black-listed firms are not exclusively engaged in the trade with Germany, the effect will be to enlarge the primary boycott, with the secondary one of restricting the trade of neutrals with each other."

### Criticism of British Strategy

The report of Captain William Sims, who is considered the most brilliant strategist of the United States navy, about the battle of Jutland, has been published by the House Committee for naval affairs. In his report Captain Sims says:

A well balanced navy should possess battle-cruisers, the necessity of which he had already mentioned before the battle occurred, in connection with the American naval program. Discussing the battle, Sims emphasized the possibility of suppression of certain essential features, for military and political reasons.

Sims' comments on the battle contain the following interesting observations. The contention of British writers that the sacrifice of the battle-cruisers was justified, in order to delay the action against the battleships, is not believed to be sound, because the military situation did not require a decisive action. There is no reason to believe that the Germans intended to risk their fleet in a decisive action against a superior enemy.

There is every reason, however, to believe that the Germans knew what they intended and a reasonable presumption is that they accomplished what they intended, namely, "the trapping and pounding of the British battle-cruisers, before they were supported by the main body."

A despatch to the New York World from their correspondent at the German headquarters on the Somme says: *Gen. Indis. Australia*, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, England and France are trying with unparalleled assaults to crush the German phalanx, but that there is no faltering, no wavering. There is, however, a rocklike confidence that Germany will withstand and smash the crest of the storm-waves which are breaking and will show them back again with a mighty blow.

The departure of the Kaiser and the Chief of the General Staff, General von Falkenhayn, for the eastern front is regarded as a sign that the situation on the Somme is considered safe. There is no sign of weakness in the German wall of iron and blood, cemented by the courage and the determination to hold or to die.

There is no crack in the German anvil, upon which are falling the blows which will ever fall upon an army. There is power and push enough behind this wall to swing the herculean sledgehammer in return, with frightful effect.

No Greek phalanx ever stood with more death-defying endurance and fearlessness as the Germans at the present time.

### Poland Relief Plans

Berlin, July 30.—Viscount Grey answered the appeal of President Wilson to all belligerent nations to establish an understanding about the relief work in Poland and issued a declaration which is no more than an attempt to include territories occupied by Germany and Austria-Hungary into the system to the starvation of Germany, as proclaimed by the British Government against all international law.

Viscount Grey tries to make the German Government responsible for the consequences which this incredible plan has for the inhabitants of the occupied territories. This is a British hypocrisy in this case particularly transparent.

The newspapers discuss the British comments on the death sentence on Captain Pratt. They recall the Baralong case, where also British judgment defied the German standpoint. They point out the fact that, during the war, four German women were executed in France under the suspicion of spying and that, nevertheless and with not a single similar

German case, a world-wide agitation was launched against Germany.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger reports about incendiarism in Petrograd. On Tuesday, the wooden palace bridge across the Neva took fire at several places.

Immediately, pontoons, which had been set afire, drifted burning towards the Vassilj Ostrov Island, where also a huge fire occurred and to the port, where twelve large steamers, of which several were transatlantic steamers, the swimming dock, the Pavlov Works and other establishments were set afire.

The police suspect anarchists, who plan to burn all public establishments serving military purposes.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments upon the assertion of Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons that Germany has undertaken similar steps as the British against commercial houses in neutral countries.

The paper states that this is absolutely untrue. Never have measures been taken which could be compared with the British attempts against the commercial liberty of neutrals.

### Scandinavian Protest

The Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Governments decided to protest against the British Order in Council of July 7th. They consider the new rules of sea law at variance with principles of international law.

The Swiss papers, Journal de Geneve and Neue Zurichische Zeitung, comment upon the plan of a union of neutrals, in order to defend their economic independence. The Journal de Geneve suggests a union between Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Spain and the United States.

The paper Nieuwe Courant urges the Dutch Government to return to the principles expressed in November, 1914, in Washington, about the rights of neutrals.

The Bulletin Juef de Lausanne reports about the ill-treatment of Jews by the Russian army. Thus, it is reported from Doksina, in the Government of Minsk, that, last year, the police forced all inhabitants to work in the trenches. The Jews were beaten by the Russian officers because they presented an unmilitary appearance. Girls complained to the officers about ill-treatment from soldiers while at trench-work, but the officers replied that the soldiers must use the knout or reed.

### GOOD CROPS AND PEACE

#### IN HAICHOW DISTRICT

Salt Inspector Ensigner Un-

earths Smugglers; Gen. Peh

Pao-shan's Efficiency

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Haichow, July 27.—While heavy rains and floods are causing distress and apprehension some fifty miles to the south, we here are rejoicing in a moderate amount of rain and fairly good harvests. The prospects for the second crops are good.

Government Salt Inspector Ensigner has instituted a searching prosecution of salt smugglers that has caused consternation among this class of evil doers among whom may be found several of the most influential families of Haichow. The local officials are also said to be implicated. Punishment without regard to rank is said to be sure.

Mr. Ensigner's investigation includes also all the important centers in his district and everywhere he has unearthed much corruption both among gentry and officials. "Promotions" (?) are said to be already waiting for some of these officials.

The highest praise is due Mr. Ensigner for the thorough, efficient work he is doing in all departments of his office and it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will appreciate this fact and give him suitable recognition.

The Lan-Hai railroad is being surveyed once more, this time in a straight line from Hsuehowfu to Haichow except for a southward bend just sufficient to clear the Shantung border. This time Chinese capital is to be used, so the Chinese say, and the road is to be pushed through within a very short time.

I have heard, and believe it to be true, that this line is being pushed through now to offset and render unprofitable, the construction of a proposed Japanese line from Tsinatou through Kaumi and Ichowfu to Hsuehowfu.

Certain monarchists have returned from Peking where they held im-

portant posts under Yuan Shih-kai. Following the re-establishment of the Republic these people were compelled to flee for their lives. Indeed certain of the most important of them, according to rumor, lost their lives in Peking just as they were about to return home, whether by suicide or by the hands of their enemies is not known. Certain it is that two coffins containing the bodies of members of a certain well known family here, were quietly brought home and as quietly disposed of, not even a funeral being held.

The assumption of the Presidency by Li Yuan-hung is gladly acclaimed by all classes here except certain officials and high families who were favorable both to Yuan Shih-kai and to the ill-born monarchy. A feeling of relief and satisfaction is very apparent.

Special mention should be made of the efficient management of military affairs here by General Peh Pao-shan. Not only has he cleared this part of the province of robbers but his effective policing of the country has made that as safe and quiet a district as there is in the province.

General Peh has recently acquired a small gunboat with which he is running down the coast pirates and keeping order among the salt fields near the coast.



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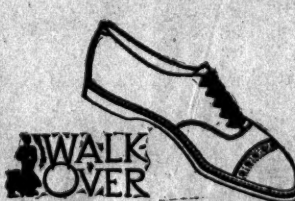
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# SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

## BROOKLYN IS DEFEATED IN HARD HITTING GAME

Flagship Succumbs 14-9 To Combined Shanghai-Sailors Team; Four Home Runs

The Brooklyn ball team was defeated Sunday—but it took a combination of Shanghai players and Brooklyn men to do it. The score was Shanghai 14, Brooklyn 9. Four of the victorious team were Shanghai men. The way the ball was pounded was the feature of the game. There were four home runs, the authors thereof being Eysinger, Sellers, Bowers, and Brenner. "Ike's" wasn't counted because he didn't touch third. Eysinger also got a three-bagger.

The Shanghai team had a Brooklyn battery. "Dynamite" Hynton pitched and Sellers took them off the lat. Hynton struck out six and walked four. Gahn, twirling for Brooklyn, walked seven and struck out three. The score:

Brooklyn	Shanghai
ABRHSBPOAE	ABRHSBPOAE
Leatherby, s.s. 4 1 2 3 0 5 2	Sellers, s. 5 3 2 0 5 2 0
Friele, c.f. 3 2 2 0 1 0 1	Brenner, 2b. 4 3 2 0 4 5 1
Eysinger, c. 5 1 3 0 3 1 0	Nichols, 3b. 5 0 3 0 3 1 1
Daniels, 1b. 5 1 3 0 10 0 0	Rasmussen, s.s. 6 0 2 0 4 1 3
Tangerman, 1f. 6 1 1 0 1 0 0	Giroux, c.f. & r.f. 5 1 1 1 0 1 0
Heubel, 3b. 5 2 3 3 2 3 1	Gabel, 1f. 2 2 1 1 0 0 0
Haggerty, r.f. 4 0 2 1 0 0 0	Wilhoit, r.f. 2 0 0 0 1 0 0
McGrath, 2b. 4 0 0 0 6 0 2	Temple, c.f. 3 2 1 0 0 0 0
Gahn, p. 5 1 1 0 1 1 0	Bowers, 1b. 5 2 2 0 10 0 0
Total 41 9 17 7 24 10 6	Hynton, p. 3 1 1 0 0 5 0

Shanghai	Brooklyn
ABRHSBPOAE	ABRHSBPOAE
Sellers, s. 5 3 2 0 5 2 0	Brenner, 2b. 4 3 2 0 4 5 1
Brenner, 2b. 4 3 2 0 4 5 1	Nichols, 3b. 5 0 3 0 3 1 1
Nichols, 3b. 5 0 3 0 3 1 1	Rasmussen, s.s. 6 0 2 0 4 1 3
Rasmussen, s.s. 6 0 2 0 4 1 3	Giroux, c.f. & r.f. 5 1 1 1 0 1 0
Giroux, c.f. & r.f. 5 1 1 1 0 1 0	Gabel, 1f. 2 2 1 1 0 0 0
Gabel, 1f. 2 2 1 1 0 0 0	Wilhoit, r.f. 2 0 0 0 1 0 0
Wilhoit, r.f. 2 0 0 0 1 0 0	Temple, c.f. 3 2 1 0 0 0 0
Temple, c.f. 3 2 1 0 0 0 0	Bowers, 1b. 5 2 2 0 10 0 0
Bowers, 1b. 5 2 2 0 10 0 0	Hynton, p. 3 1 1 0 0 5 0
Hynton, p. 3 1 1 0 0 5 0	Total 40 14 15 2 27 15 4

**A Correction**  
In the report of Saturday's game a three-bagger was credited to Roberts which should have been given to Morrison.

**Cricketers v. Baseballers**  
The Shanghai ball team is to play a nine made up of cricketers on Saturday afternoon. Swan and Rasmussen will be lent to the cricket-baseball team because it was decided that there should be baseball men on the team to coach their comrades on the inner workings of the game. Rasmussen will be captain. In a similar contest played several years ago, the baseball team came very near being defeated by the cricketers.

## Lawn Bowls

### Shanghai Rink Championship

The first round of the Shanghai Rink Championship was completed during the weekend with the following results:—

J. Park	G. L. Campbell
(skip)	(skip)
W. T. Bisset	R. A. Lawson
R. K. Hamilton	C. M. Bain
Arch. Taylor	F. L. Marshall
23	22
A. D. Bell	H. Veitch
(skip)	(skip)
O. Crewe-Read	W. J. Ward
J. C. Macdougall	F. Jones

J. T. Disselduff E. O. Thomas 24 11

R. J. Bowerman C. Richards (skip) (skip)

J. E. Lucas A. Spiers W. S. Featherston J. Anderson haugh 19 20

A. E. Hayward G. Sherman 21 20

G. McMurdo A. N. Warrack R. C. Aitkenhead H. H. Fowler A. M. McGregor J. J. Sheridan F. Ferrier F. Large 19 14

Albert Taylor A. S. Allan D. MacDonald G. B. V. Miller S. Hammond W. Marshall G. Dunlop G. Bloom 32 12

H. B. Stewart D. McAllister A. Gray G. B. Stormes D. M. Graham T. Spring J. C. Thomson A. N. Other 29 19

The first match in the second round, played at Yangtzepoo yesterday morning, resulted in a tie, viz. J. Burnside G. H. Phillips (skip) (skip)

G. McCallum L. Evans J. Shaw C. W. Porter A. A. Malcolm W. N. C. Allen 19 19

**S.L.B.C. v. Yangtzepoo**  
This match, played on the S. L. B. C. rinks on Sunday afternoon, resulted in an easy win for the home team by 25 points, the scores being:—

S. L. B. C. Yangtzepoo  
G. H. Phillips G. McCallum (skip) (skip)

A. Gray G. Johnston O. Crewe-Read J. Shaw A. Taylor A. Marks 18 19

L. Evans J. Burnside (skip) (skip)

J. T. Disselduff W. Marshall H. H. Fowler R. K. Hamilton W. N. C. Allen G. Bloom 18 13

A. D. Bell A. A. Malcolm (skip) (skip)

J. Ross Young F. Ferrier C. M. Bain T. Mason F. L. Marshall G. B. V. Miller 19 13

H. B. Stewart G. McMurdo (skip) (skip)

J. C. Macdougall R. C. Aitkenhead D. Mennie A. M. McGregor G. Dunlop W. Burns 27 12

Total 82 Total 57

**Recreation Club v. Junior Golf Club**  
The above match was played Sunday afternoon, and resulted in a win

**IF YOU WORRY, READ THIS**  
Worry never brought any good to anybody. Still, you say: "I don't worry because I want to; it is because I can't help it"; or, "I worry because I have so much to worry about."

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The doctor who could meet this nervous condition and cure it would be the most popular man alive. He cannot do it, however, because the form of nervous exhaustion known as neurasthenia, of which worry is a characteristic symptom, must be cured by the patient. That is why you should write today for the book, "The Nerves and their Needs," and read the chapter on neurasthenia. So many people have read it and written: "This describes my case exactly; I am giving the treatment a trial and being benefited," that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has had a number of these books printed and will send you a copy free if you address a postcard request to the address below.

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for the Junior Golf Club by one point. The following are the scores:—

S. R. C. J. G. C.  
F. Milner A. Braid  
Capt. Spink C. Richards  
J. E. Lucas A. Allen  
R. J. Bowerman J. Park

(skip) (skip)  
(skip) (skip)

P. W. Reeves J. Sherman R. Phillips W. S. Campbell H. Veitch T. Spring W. S. Featherston G. B. Stormes haugh (skip) (skip)

E. O. Thomas A. E. Hayward H. S. Smyth A. Wood W. J. Ward J. Anderson A. Bek D. McAllister (skip) (skip)

S. Green M. B. Anderson C. Komaroff J. Hall F. Jones E. Anderton G. Manwaring A. Taylor (skip) (skip)

Total 73 Total 74

## Water Polo

A fast and interesting game of Water Polo was witnessed last evening at the Rowing Club bath, between two sides (Blues and Whites) of six men each. The teams were:—Blues: M. B. Matthews; E. McIntyre and L. P. O'Driscoll; R. W. MacCabe (Capt.), E. A. Brodie and J. Harvey. Whites: E. G. Barnes; N. G. Beale and M. E. Gordon; N. C. Brodie (Capt.), P. S. Ward and T. Macdonald.

In the first half, Blues, attacking

the deep end had matters all their own way and E. A. Brodie drew first blood with a clever shot from near Whites' goal. MacCabe followed with two others and the sides changed ends with the score standing:—

Blues 3 goals.  
Whites nil.

In the second half, E. A. Brodie was again irresistible and put through two more goals before his elder brother, N.C., scored for Whites. O'Driscoll (who had relieved Matthews in goal) just failing to block the stinging shot of Whites' leader. Before time was called, MacCabe beat Barnes once more, and the final result thus was:—

Blues 6 goals.  
Whites 1 goal.

Mr. H. N. Olsen officiated as referee.

**Miniature Gala Tonight**  
Tomorrow evening, an excellent program is scheduled for the mid-week miniature gala, including Two Lengths Back Stroke (Handicap), Diving for Objects, Team Race and Water Polo.

The teams for this last item are practically the same as last Wednesday, with the exception that E. C. Barnes replaces B. G. Wilson as Blues' custodian, the latter being absent from Shanghai. The sides are:—

Blues:—E. G. Barnes; W. J. Brown and F. S. Ward; R. W. MacCabe; H. D. Rodger, E. A. Brodie and E. McIntyre.

Whites:—P. C. Mansfield; N. G. Beale and N. C. Brodie; D. H. Cooke; J. S. Agassiz, I. D. Macdonald and H. N. Olsen.

Reserves:—L. P. O'Driscoll, Basil Hunting and T. Macdonald.

## SEASON AT TSINGTAU ONE OF THE GAYEST

Special Correspondence of The China Press  
Tsingtau, July 27.—Lovely weather is being experienced now, the hotels are packed with visitors, and the season is proving a most successful one.

The Humphrey Bishop Co. played several times in the Strand Hotel, and the Russian dancer Klulins was also here for three days. A cinematograph performance takes place twice a week in the Strand Hotel, besides a ball every few days. Inokay's orchestra plays every day and is in great request. With these and other attractions, Tsingtau is quite a gay place.

The Grand Hotel has opened a branch at Lianshan, which is 25 miles from Tsingtau and may be reached over a fine motor road, passing through pretty scenery. Many Shanghai people have brought their own motor-cars, as there are over 200 miles of good automobile roads in the neighborhood.

Tsingtau has been particularly free from sickness this year. There were several cases of stomach trouble during last season, but so far there has not been a single case of sickness in any of the three hotels.

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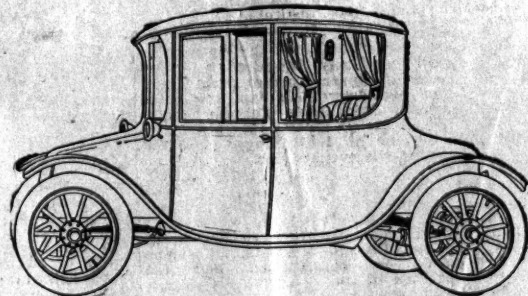
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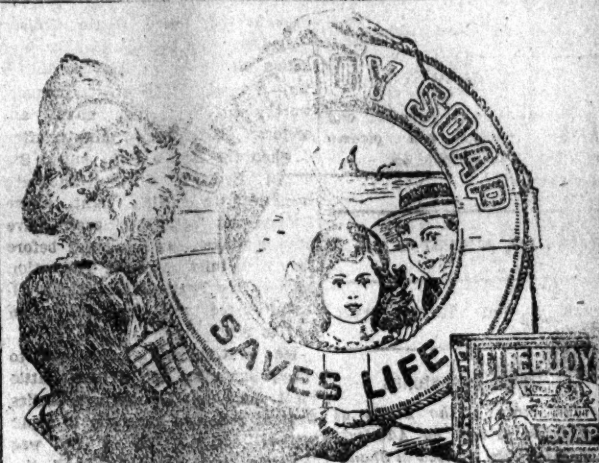
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# Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



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## Interesting Facts from Many Lands

Details of the regulations fixing the prices of flour and bread in the principal cities of Australia are given in an article in The Melbourne Age. The price of flour is fixed at \$54.75 per ton, except in Western Australia, where it is \$55.48. The price of bread in States other than

Western Australia is fixed at 13.2 cents for a four-pound loaf sold over the counter, and 14.2 cents in Western Australia. Where a fraction of four pounds is purchased a proportionate price is to be charged.

In spite of additional expenses due to the war, the street railways of Vienna, owned by the city, paid into the Vienna treasury during the first year of the war the sum of \$466,900. The report for the fiscal year in question shows that, whereas the city-owned street railways employed in normal peace times 12,368 persons, they lost 5,700 immediately to the army and 1,706 later, and were obliged to fill the vacancies largely with women. Not only did the service continue, however, without

interruption, but new work was undertaken, such as the transportation of wounded soldiers by special street trains and the forwarding of all sorts of freight.

For the first time in the history of the Hongkong rice trade a shipment of polished rice has been made to the United States. This first shipment consisted of 100 tons, consigned to San Francisco. A rice-polishing machine of American make was recently installed at Hongkong, which is said to be the first ever taken to the Far East. Previous to the war rice was exported from China to Germany and there polished for the American market. A greatly increased direct trade in polished rice between the Orient and the United States is anticipated.

Japanese manufacturers have many agents traveling in the Central American republics seeking to extend the sale of Japanese goods there, according to information received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington. One of the lines being pushed is Japanese matches.

Argentina imported 1,000 threshing machines during the year ended March 31, 1916, a record importation. The 1915 statistics showed a total importation of 627 threshers, which was 546 more than in 1914.

## Here and There

Havana is to have a big amusement park and hippodrome. It will be located in the suburb of Cerro, accessible from the central portion of the Cuban capital by means of two electric car lines. Among the features promised for the new park is an annual agricultural, horticultural, and live stock fair, at which will be exhibited the principal products of Cuba. The cost of the park and buildings will reach, it is estimated, \$400,000. An effort will be made to hold the Olympic games of 1920 in the new Havana park.

The official organization for handling trade between Germany and Russian Poland, now occupied by the German armies, consists at present of seventy Chambers of Commerce. It has just published a report stating that the total value of sales effected between German and Polish firms through the organization has been more than \$2,350,000. The organization has appointed 200 agents to represent German firms in Poland.

A project was recently approved by the Russian Government for the construction of a privately owned railway to serve the big timber areas of Northern Russia and the mining regions of the Northern Ural Mountains. The new line will run from Archangel, the Russian White Sea port that has come into such prominence during the present war, through Pinea, across the Ural, and through Northern Siberia to Chershevisky on the River Ob. There will also be a branch from the Ural chain to Naderzhinsk. The length of the line will be about 1,000 miles. Owing

to the difficult nature of the region to be traversed the estimated cost of construction is \$51,655,000.

The City of Madras, India, is to hold an All-India Sanitary Exhibition during the last week of next December, and has invited American firms to participate.

Sparrows have increased in numbers so alarmingly in the district of Brunswick, Germany, that the municipal authorities have offered a reward of 10 pfennigs (2.33 cents) for each sparrow's nest with eggs and half that sum for each dead fledged sparrow.

Greece has finally been linked up with the railroad network of the rest of Europe by the construction of a short strip of railway. This will make it possible after the war to run through trains from Paris and other Continental capitals to Athens and the Piraeus. The strip in question is that between Gilda, on the Salonica-Monastir line, and Pappapoli, on the Thessalonian border, fifty-six miles in length.

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| 1 Cupful flour               | 1/2 Cupful sugar            |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks                 |
| 1 Teaspoonful salt           | 1 Cupful St. Charles Cream  |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice    | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard   | (Use level measurements)    |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

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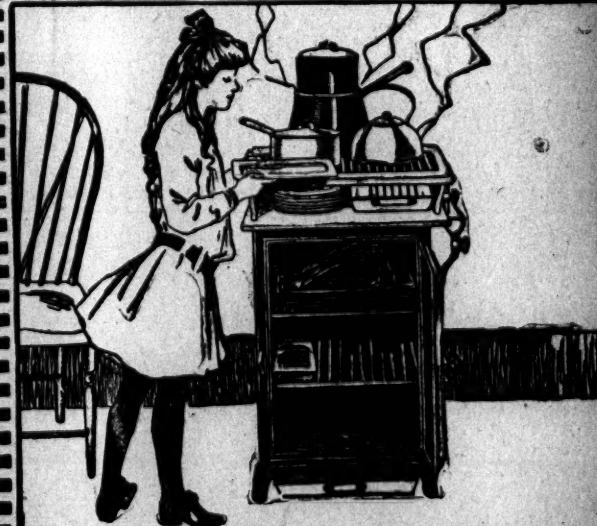
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Various Shades

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That a child can perform the work as easily as  
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COOKERS ARE FIXED WITHOUT HIRE

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Or Showroom,  
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## Pure Food Products





## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 31, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

Tls.	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	72.23
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10 1/2	7.03
Exch. @ 72.5-Mex.	9.70
Peking Bar	354
Native Interest	.03

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver	30 1/4
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.13
Ex. N.Y. on London	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols	103

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London	T.T. 2-10 1/2
London	Demand 2-10 1/2
India	T.T. 211 1/2
Paris	T.T. 398
Paris	Demand 398 1/2
New York	T.T. 67 1/2
New York	Demand 67 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 73
Japan	T.T. 74 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 164 1/2

**Bank's Buying Rates**

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docs. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docs. 2-11 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 412 1/2
New York	70 1/2

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR GOLD**

1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Mark	4.65
1-Pound	16.25
1-Dollar	1.30
1-Yen	1.52
1-Rupiah	2.42
1-Roubles	2.47
1-Mex. \$	1.50
1-Mex. \$	1.50

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, July 31, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

Official

S. M. C. 6% deb. 1908 Tls.	99.00
Padangs Tls.	15.50
Shanghai Pabangs Tls.	1.90
Sungel Duri Tls.	12.00
Sentral Store 6% deb. Tls.	92.00
Direct Business Reported	
Shanghai Pabangs Tls.	1.90

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, July 31, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

Direct

Sungel Duri Tls.	12.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.30 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50 Aug.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 29.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex.	
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4 d. Paid.	
October to December, 2s. 4 1/4 d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market, Quiet.	
Last Quotation, London, July 28:	
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4 d. to 2s. 3 d. Paid.	
October to December, 2s. 4 1/4 d. to 2s. 4 d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market, Weaker.	

## RUBBER OUTPUTS

Messrs. George McBain, general agents for the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat, have received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of July was 47,000 lbs.

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude all for July 29 was 104 tons and for July 30, 107 tons."

## "BICKERTON'S"

Established 29 years.  
403 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stops at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1971.

## Anglo-German Brewery Sold To Dai Nippon for \$500,000

Mr. C. W. Wrightson, chairman of the Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., yesterday informed the shareholders that the board had decided to accept an offer by the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd. to purchase the concern for \$500,000. The general meeting, held at the offices in Peking Road, was not very largely attended, only 451 shares being represented.

The chairman was supported by Mr. John Prentice (director), Mr. W. A. C. Platt (legal adviser) and Mr. J. C. Thomson (acting agent).

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and will, with your permission, be taken as read. I wish to preface my remarks by explaining why the title of the company still remains the "Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd." in spite of the special resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to change the name of the company to the "Tsingtao Brewery Co., Ltd."

Formal application was duly made to the Hongkong authorities, but the consent of the Governor was only received subsequent to negotiations for a sale of the company being entered into and in view of the sale materializing your directors have not deemed it necessary to take further steps in the matter or incur expense in this direction. Your directors regret the unfavorable result of the year's working, but when it is remembered that the company has had to contend against innumerable difficulties it is scarcely to be wondered at that the working has not been successful.

With the exception of the British directors the entire personnel of the company was changed during the year, the agencies, manager, brewers and engineer having been replaced and this complete disorganization not only necessitated a stoppage of the business, but, owing to the peculiar status of the company, sales of beer were practically impossible and only after the many difficulties which had arisen had been overcome was it possible to find a market for our beer.

As will be seen in the report your directors recommend that the special or contingency fund of \$30,000 be utilized as a set off against the sum standing at the debit of profit and loss account of \$30,552.57 practically squaring the profit and loss account of the company. I have nothing more to add, but, at the extraordinary meeting to be held on the conclusion of this, I shall have more to say.

The report and accounts, as presented, were adopted, the appointment of Mr. Prentice to the board was confirmed, Mr. James Johnston was re-elected a director and Mr. G. R. Wingrove re-appointed auditor.

There followed an extraordinary general meeting for consideration of the following proposals:

1.—That the agreement of the 7th day of January, 1904, made between the Company and Messrs. Slevogt & Co., having reference to the sale of the company's beer, and the arrangement contained in the company's articles of association 125 to 135, under which Messrs. Slevogt & Co. were to act as agents of the company and all subsequent agreements with reference to same be and the same are hereby cancelled.

2.—That the agreement of the 6th day of June, 1904, made between the company and Messrs. Sietas, Plambeck & Co., having reference to the sale of the company's beer and all subsequent arrangements with reference to same be and the same are hereby cancelled.

3.—That the company be wound up voluntarily and that Clarence Ward Wrightson, Edward Jenner Hogg, John Prentice and James Johnston be and they are hereby appointed

liquidators for the purpose of such winding-up, with power for any two of them to act alone for the purposes of such winding-up.

4.—That the conditional agreement dated the 10th day of July, 1916, made between the company of the one part and the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, Limited, of the other part, for the sale of the company's property and undertaking now submitted to the meeting be and the same is approved and the liquidators referred to in the foregoing resolution are hereby authorized and directed to carry the same into effect.

The chairman said: The notice specifying the purpose for which this meeting has been called has appeared in the newspapers for some days and before asking you to pass the resolutions which will shortly be proposed, it devolves on me to explain the reasons which have induced your directors to enter into the offer of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company for the purchase of this company's property and undertaking for the sum of \$500,000 exclusive of stocks, a conditional agreement having been entered into to this effect.

After somewhat protracted negotiations following the submission of an offer which your directors rejected, the Dai Nippon Brewery Company raised their limit to the sum above mentioned, which your directors consider a fair and reasonable price and one which they recommend you to accept. The sale of the company also offers a solution of the many difficulties which exist in regard to the company which, though British, is one in which enemy shareholders largely preponderate and you will realize how impossible it would be to carry on the company and procure the services of a British board of directors who would devote their time and energy to a concern, the success of which would prove of material benefit to German shareholders.

Apart from this, it would appear probable that Lord Halsbury's Bill recently placed on the statute book will, in due course, apply to Chinese companies, the effect of which would be, that this company having a preponderating German interest would be forced into liquidation by the British Government. Taking all this into consideration your directors regard the offer from the Dai Nippon Brewery Company as most opportune and one to be taken advantage of. Shareholders will naturally wish to know what the acceptance of this offer will mean to them and the return they may expect to receive and, though I cannot with any degree of certainty satisfy them on this point, as the liquidation of a company carries with it expenses of an abnormal character, from an analysis of the figures it would appear that shareholders should receive par value for their shares, viz: \$100 per share, but much depends on the price obtained for our stock of beer in Shanghai, which is somewhat large owing to the action of our German agents in placing obstacles in the way of a speedy realization of our stocks, but I trust these may be disposed of during the next few months.

I think I have said enough to convince you that the sale of the company offers the only solution of the difficulties presented by the company as it is now constituted, and I have no doubt but that the Dai Nippon Brewery Company by the acquisition of the property will reap the advantages which in times of such liquidation would be lost. It may be as well to mention that all monies due to enemy shareholders will in accordance with a recent Consular notification be paid into the enemy dividend account.

Referring to first resolution the chairman said: The agreement of January 7, 1904, referred to in this resolution was an agreement under which Messrs. Slevogt & Co. were appointed sole agents for the sale of the company's beer in all places south of Tsingtau, and it was one of the terms of this agreement that it should be terminated by an extraordinary resolution of the company, that is to say, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the shareholders of the company for the time being entitled according to the regulations of the company to vote as may be present by person or by proxy at any general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given. You will see therefore that to terminate the agreement there must be a resolution passed by three-fourths of the shareholders present at this meeting.

Then again, under articles 125 to 135 of the company's articles of association, Messrs. Slevogt & Co. were appointed the general agents of the company upon the terms set out in such articles, and one of the terms was that they should continue as general agents until the company in general meeting should otherwise determine. It may be said that the fact of the company going into liquidation terminates this general agency. This, I dare say, is so, but we consider that it would be advisable that a resolution should also be passed terminating the agency. I therefore, ask you to pass this resolution.

With regard to the second resolution, the directors have been informed that Messrs. Sietas, Plambeck & Co. hold a contract dated June 6, 1904, having reference to the sale of the company's beer. This contract, in identical form, we are told, with the sales agency contract held by Messrs. Slevogt & Co. It is, therefore, advisable that you should pass a resolution terminating this contract also. I ask you therefore to pass this resolution.

With regard to resolutions 3 and 4, I have already told you that your directors consider that the sale of the company's property and undertaking to the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., is a very advantageous one, and therefore should be carried through. The conditional agreement of July 10, 1916, has been lying in the company's office for more than a fortnight ready to be inspected by any shareholder and it is now on the table before me.

No questions were raised and all the resolutions were carried unanimously. The chairman said another meeting would be called for August 16, at 4 p.m., for confirmation of resolutions 3 and 4.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

## INTEREST, GRANTED ON

## APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,  
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, Ltd.

## A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

## THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87

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For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, Apply to the

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## AMUSEMENTS

## VICTORIA THEATRE

## NEW PROGRAMME

For 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 1916

## DEBUT

## OF

## Mdlle.

## LOUBERT ORLOVA

In Character Dances

## AND

## GEORGE PASCHENKO

Baritone Singer

In Opera Songs

## Selected New Pictures

Including

## "The Veiled Danseuse"

In Three Parts

## Astor Roof Garden Theatre

(under the blue sky)

## TO-NIGHT

and Wednesday

## 10 Round Boxing Contest

for the Light-Weight Championship of the World

## Freddy Welch and Charley White

British Light-Weight Champion of the World

and Fastest and hardest-hitting American Light-Weight

Welch received the decision in what the New York Papers said was one of the fastest battles among Light-Weights ever seen in America.

## ALSO

## One Reel of Boxing Instructions

by Geo. Green, Ex-champion, showing famous punches of famous fighters

Also The Famous Detective, Wm. J. Burns, in

## The Exposure of the Great Land Swindle

Three Reels

The film that created a sensation in America.

## Latest War Graphic and a Keystone Comedy

N.B.—There is now only one admission price—by seat \$1.00. A new lighting system is installed, on a larger projection. Comfortable Wicker chairs.

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Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

## Special Programme

For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 1916.

## "Quo Vadis"

The Greatest Historical Photo Drama

There will also be shown

A very laughable Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats ... 30 Cents

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and any other kinds of floral arrangements

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Florists and Nurserymen

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next to Venturi's

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## The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

## COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.  
A. W. Burkill E. V. Hobbs,  
L. Midwood M.C.P.A.  
E. O. Camming B. Tiefenbacher  
Dr. H. Fresson Capt. G. Rabier  
S. R. Hooper O. M. Green  
Col. C. D. Bruce J. K. Tweed  
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance Office.

D. V. WANDSTROCHT,  
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer



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6 SICCAWEI ROAD

"Shanghai's Coolest Resort"

## A STRING BAND

will play every evening, from 11 p.m., commencing

To-night, August 1.

COLD SUPPERS  
EXCELLENT WINES

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## THE Apollo THEATRE

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For 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 1916

## "A LESSON IN MECHANISM"

Comedy

## "The Secret of the Bureau"

Drama in three parts

## "NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

## "WHEN THE PRESS SPEAKS"

Vitagraph Comedy

## "SAVED IN MEXICO"

L-Ko Comedy

## TONIGHT!

## "NELLY"

A Two-Reel Drama of strength, with the interest increasing from the first moment of showing.  
From the celebrated novel by Richard Marsh

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Depicting latest events of interest.

ACTIVITY OF THE ALLIES AT SALONICA.

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Pathe-Color Nature Series. Nothing more beautiful has been seen than the flowers in this series of pictures.

The following humorous comedies:  
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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

## THE HUMPHREY BISHOP

## London Star Company

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## A Complete Change of Programme

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## HARRY RUSSON

"The finest comedian that has visited Shanghai for years"—vide Shanghai paper

## New Pathe's British and French Gazettes

and a

## Fine Selection of Comedy Pictures

Booking now open at

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Boxes \$12.00: Box seats \$2.00: Stalls \$2.00: Pit \$1.00

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Tel. W. 802



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000  
Reserve Fund.....1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,200,000

Head Office:  
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hioho Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Kiang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fochow Manila Taiping  
Haliphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.  
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,  
Manager.

## Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Dondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papete  
Hankeou Phnom-Penh

## Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,  
manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT.  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,  
manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver.....18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

## Court of Directors:

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Canton Shanghai  
Canton Lyons Singapore  
Colombo Malacca Sourabaya  
Fochow Manila Tientsin  
Hankow Nagasaki  
Hioho New York Yokohama

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Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.  
Capital (fully-paid).....45,000,000  
Reserve Fund.....22,000,000  
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government.....3,500,000  
Reserve Fund.....1,733,000

## Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies  
Bombay Hallan Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chendze)  
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok  
Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) o-A  
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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J. JEZERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

## Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.  
Currency Exchange a speciality.  
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.  
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,  
General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital.....\$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

## Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

## SUNG HAN-CHANG.

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital.....Fr. 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

## G. LION,

manager.  
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up....." 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund....." 20,000,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin London Port Arthur  
Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco  
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
Changchun Lyons Sinsuifu  
Dalny Mukden Tiehling  
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
Harbin Newchwang Tokio  
Hongkong New York Tsingtau  
Honolulu Osaka  
Kobe Peking

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital.....£1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital.....1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital.....562,500  
Reserve Fund.....350,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

## London Bankers.

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

## Branches &amp; Agencies.

Bombay Howrah Madras  
Calcutta Kandy Penang  
Canton Karachi Port Louis  
Cebu Manila Yokohama  
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking  
Hankow Panama Shanghai  
Singapore.

## Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

## C. T. BEATH,

Acting Manager.  
7 Nanking Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulda 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000).  
Reserve Fund—

Gulda 9,237,150 (about £769,753).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

## Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta  
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Babel  
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi  
Djember Penang Tegal  
Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong  
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap  
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden  
Medan Singapore Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,  
Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

## CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital.....\$20,000,000.00  
Subscribed Capital.....14,000,000.00  
Fully Paid Up Capital.....4,000,000.00  
Liabilities.....10,000,000.00

## Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES AND Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

## FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
Bangkok Malta Somarong  
Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
Benkolo Milan Soerabaya  
Bombay Moscow Sydney  
Calcutta New York Tokio  
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok  
Hongkong Padang Wellington  
Honolulu Paris Yokohama  
London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed in Tails at 2½ per annum, in Dollars at 1½ per annum on the daily balance of over Tails or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.  
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.  
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.  
C. T. HSU, Manager.  
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.  
March 13, 1913.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up.....U.S. \$3,250,000.00  
Reserve and Undivided

Profits.....3,628,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

## Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore  
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco  
Canton London Tientsin  
Cebu Manila Yokohama  
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking  
Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which may be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

IA Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital.....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital.....H. \$32,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up

Capital.....H. \$1,357,650

Reserve Fund.....H. \$70,000

## Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

YUKUUN,

Manager.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Boughman, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. S. Will.

Per I.C. s.s. Koonshing for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. C. R. Shaw, Mrs. Herbert Phillips and child, Messrs. V. Meyer, R. N. Macleod and A. Brooke Smith. For Chefoo:—Mrs. S. H. McKean, Mrs. and (2) Pote Hunt.

For Tientsin:—Mr. H. E. Gould.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Nanking:—Mr. L. Broome. For Kiangsu:—Miss Molland, Dr. Bryan, and Mr. Jernigan. For Hankow:—Messrs. Harner, E. Roumagoux and Tsi Chang-fu.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	10	Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Aug 3	11	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug 3	11	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 3	12	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 3	17	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. T. Lines
Aug 3	18	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Aug 3	20	Tacoma	Clemon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Aug 3	21	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Aug 3	21	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	2 P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
Aug 1	3 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	4 P.M.	Nagasaki	Fanji	Br.	P. & O.
Aug 1	5 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	C. M. M.
Aug 1	6 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	6 P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Santhia	Br.	D. Sassoon
Aug 1	8 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	10 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenloggan	Br.	Glen Line
Aug 1	10 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 1	1 P.M.	London via Cape	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	5 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Polymerion	Br.	C. M. M.
Aug 1	6 A.M.	London via Cape	Alstara maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	7 P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Norfolk	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	11 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Sesail	Fr.	C. M. M.
Aug 1	12 P.M.	London via Cape	Athos	Fr.	C. M. M.
Aug 1	12 P.M.	London via Cape	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	2 P.M.	London via Cape	Hittachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	Gaza, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
Aug 1	3 P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Norfolk	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Demosdorus	Br.	Glen Line
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Glenloggan	Br.	Glen Line
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Itsukushima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Montesque	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Nanking Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	3 P.M.	London via Cape	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Poochi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyea	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 1	1 P.M.	Dalby	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Welshel, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. M. R.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Malchow, Yehow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin	Cheking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Takeshima maru	Br.	Moller & Co.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Penza	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Pentien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin, Dalby	Glenloggan	Br.	Glen Line

\* A.M. M.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
July 31	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTW
July 31	Swatow	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 31	Dalby	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 31	Japan	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
July 31	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. Y. K.	GNW
July 31	Japan	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	WSW
July 31	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 31	Hankow	Kiangwan	1450	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 30	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	1229	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	Japan	Takeshima maru	973	Jap.	Moller & Co.
Aug 1	Swatow	Tanul	919	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	Japan	Fudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.
Aug 1	Europe	Haen	839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Aug 1	Hankow etc.	Sawa maru	1864	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	Swatow	Syangyang maru	1894	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	Swatow	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Aug 1	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	Hankow	Ural	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Aug 1	Hankow etc.	Store Nordiske	666	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Aug 1	Swatow	Fuyo maru	752	Jap.	Sato Shokai
Aug 1	Swatow	Yechigo maru	1651	Jap.	Sato Shokai
Aug 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

## Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Aug 1	April 8 Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Cru.	9215	26	500	Day
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
Aug 1	U.S. Asiatic Fleet						

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London	July 26
Antiochus	July 26
Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Euryates	June 24
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycan	June 2
Monmouthshire	May 29
Mishima Maru	July 16
Nellore	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nyansa	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Prism	July 18
Sawa Maru	July 30
Tydeus	June 29

For Marseilles, etc.	July 5
Andre Lebas	July 5
Atlantique	July 29
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	July 24
Nankin	July 24
For Rotterdam	July 17
Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.	June 14
Arabian	June 14
Empress of Japan	July 29
Empress of Russia	July 14
Itsukushima Maru	June 30
Montesque	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Shidzuoka Maru	July 24

For New York	May 27
Bloemfontein	May 27
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Munster Castle	July 29
St. Bede	June 28
Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	July 19
Alvarado	July 19
Asia Maru	July 17
Cacique	June 5
China	July 3
Hazel Dollar	June 27
L. Luckenbach	July 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Tenyo Maru	July 24

## Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 9	Aug. 9
Ajax	June 9	Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Aug. 23
Demosdorus	June 20	Aug. 26
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glauco	June 17	Sept. 22
Glenartney	June 17	Aug. 28
Glenloggan	June 6	Aug. 7
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept. 19
Iyo Maru	June 3	Aug. 1
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 16
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Lycan	June 2	Oct. 24
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Machon	July 1	Sept. 1
Malta	July 13	Aug. 18
Nelus	June 29	Sept. 29
Nore	June 29	Aug. 7
Pembroke	June 29	Aug. 15
Perseus	June 29	Sept. 15
Pingsuey	June 1	July 31
Protestant	June 16	Aug. 3

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 8
Monteagle	Aug 1	Sept. 8

FROM NEW YORK	Sailed	*Due
Atagosa Maru	May 15	Aug. 15
City of Durban	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Oran	May 15	Aug. 30
Pathan	July 6	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Bessie Dollar	July 6	Aug. 3
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 3
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Persia Maru	July 22	Aug. 17
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26

FROM MARSEILLES	Sailed	*Due
Athos	June 25	Aug. 2
Cordillere	July 9	Aug. 11

FROM GOMMENBURG	Sailed	*Due
Chile	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5

FROM CALOUTTA	Sailed	*Due
Santhia	July 5	Aug. 4

\* Due date is approximate.

\*\* Transhipment from Colombo.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, August 1 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, August 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyu, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. Finner, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday. The N.K.K. s.s. Talea Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday. The I.C. s.s. Kwongshing left Hongkong for Shanghai via Fochow on Sunday. The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday. The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday. The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangfuo will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov-14	Hankow	Albenza	2789	Ger.	Garlowitz	USA
July 30	Japan	Atrous	4201	Br.	B. & S.	B VII
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4382	Am.	Am. Mord	SWW
July 29	Hongkong	Balfon Gaste	36-9	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Aug 5	Hongkong	OBIN	8808	Am.	Am. Mord	OMEW
July 29	Japan	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 29	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Hickmors	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Foran	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
July 29	Hongkong	Glengyle	5996	Br.	Glen Line	CMW
July 29	Japan	Hunklee	602	Chi.	K. M. A.	CERCW
July 29	Japan	Hakata maru	1494	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 30	Chefoo	Hsinfong	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YEDW
May 27	Hankow	Killing	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 27	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 29	Hankow	Kiangyue	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 29	Hankow	Kiangyue	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 29	Hongkong	Langchow	1918	Br.	B. & S.	HW
July 30	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	I. M. & Co.	HW
July 30	Hankow	Luentyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 18	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 18	Hankow	Melane	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 22	Hankow	Melane	461	Am.	S. O. Co.	SW1
July 27	Hongkong	Marloopa		Nor.		Int. D
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
July 30	Dalay	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	10
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
July 6	Chiao waigao	Paidotai	606	Br.	K. M. M.	SWW
July 30	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 28	Tingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Am.	Am. Lloyd	S VIII
July 29	Hankow	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
July 30	Hongkong	Siamong	1608	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 25	Hongkong	Telamon	2843	Br.	B. & S.	
July 80	Japan	Takason maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 30	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
July 30	Hankow	Tehshing	837	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
July 30	Wuchan	Tienchi	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 30	Japan	Yelko maru	879	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 80	Newchwang	Yochow	1306	Br.	B. & S.	CNKP







